# The Washington Times.

WASHINGTON, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1901.



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By so doing we can buy increased quantities—thereby lower our prices, better our qualities, and YOUR general satisfaction.

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\$2.95

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Goodyear hand-sewed process Shoes, of finest Kid, Box Calf, or Patent Leather. The Shoe-sensation of Washington, In style and quality were never equaled for.....

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All Patent Leather.
Louis XV heel, Colonial
Silippers,
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Patent Ideal Kid and Patent Calf Oxfords and S-strap San-

Kid 2 and 3 strap hand-sewed San- 95°

## Fine Satin-quilted, fur-bound Juliets, in a va-riety of \$1.25

Wine colored Plush and Sateen qulited handsome Juliets. Regular P.25 grades, 95°C

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Three Reliable Shoe Houses,

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## SEASICKNESS AND MUSIC.

Interesting Studies Recently Made by Prof. C. H. Peabody.

A Parallel Between the Vibrations of a Ship's Hull and Those of a Violin String-Principle of Nodes and Loops Applied to Both.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.-Not all sensickness of it is caused by the ship itself-if it be a steamship, that is-and comes from the sibrations of the engines. Some interesting studies have recently been made of these vibrations, among others by Prof. Cecil H. Peabody, of the depart-Prof. Cech H. Featour, of the depart-ment of mysl architecture at the Massa-chusetts Institute of Technology. In these studies, queerly enough, the phenomena of seasickness are found to be most easily explained by reference to the phenomena of music, with the result that an entirely scientific parallel has been established between the steel hull of a 30-knot torpedo best vibrating under the strain of her "vertical, inverted, plane string, vibrating to the touch of

string and the steamship will be easier to understand by introducing still a third factor, a long bar of steel such as may ship's nodes. Other machinery w be found in any blacksmith's shop, which may represent either the string or the steel hull. If this steel bur is laid on two saw-horses or some other convenient sup-port, one near either end, and struck with ports or nodes. a hammer, it gives out a musical note comparable to that of the violin string when it is touched by the resined bow.
If a man will contrive to stand on a bar of sufficient length he can produce such vibrations by jumping up and down, if he times his jumping so us to allow his full weight to coincide with the downward rather than with the upward bend-

Should the man stand astride of one of the supports and then move the bar af ter the manner of a seesaw, by alternat-ing his weight from one foot to the other, he will also give it a trembling motion, which may be compared to the vibrations of a violin string under the pressure of the player's finger. Under these stresses both the string and the bar will have what are called in the language of physfes "loops" and "nodes," the loops being represented by a curved departure from the straight line of the bar, first one way points where there is no movement or

These loops and nodes can be located, roughly, by putting olts of paper upon the steel bar at short intervals. The bits that are placed at loops will be thrown off by the vibrations, while those placed at nodes will be undisturbed. In the case of the steel steamship-which the steel bar has for the moment been representing-exactly the same principle applies; except that the test may be made with human beings instead of with bits of

Both passengers and crew have learned by experience that there are certain places to all intents and purposes, just like the string of a violin or the steel bar between the saw-horses. Later it was found that might almost say to its own musical key.

however, testing instruments were de-vised, so that an accurate record of the number of vibrations a minute could be taken, and from the definite data thus afforded a mathematical formula has been worked out by means of which the principal nodes and loops of any ship can approximately be obtained from cal-culation.

The shade the ship to piecea.

In discussing these various phenomena it is noted that in addition to the vertical vibrations caused by the engines, a ship may also have horizontal vibrations re-sulting from the slatting of cannecting rods, or she may acquire a tortional or "wringing" motion from the fluctuations of her propeller shaft. If a ship has a flut bottom it may be made to where.

The practical purpose of all this work. weight on the experimental steel bar, many uld be kept away from the ship's loc ship's nodes. Other machinery which exerted a "rocking couple"—an alternating movement comparable to that of the

Certain practical difficulties, of course prevent the perfect application of these rules, as for example, the impossibility of placing the engines very near the bow or the stern. Where more complicated engines are employed, moreover-engine which exert an up-and-down and back-and-forth motion simultaneously-the pest that can be done is to select a com-When the great express steamers were

put on the Atlantic service it was noticed that from time to time the ship's vibrations would increase without apparent cause. The ship might be steaming through comparatively quiet sens, but the shaking and quaking of the deck would manifest itself at intervals until it might all the distressing symptoms of seasickness. Careful observation, however, showed that such excessive vibrations took place when the twin engines got to running in unfson, so that when one enrine raced ahead of the other the vibraferpedo hoats were built there was a similar trouble, and Yarrow, the famous ment that just as a violin string has a certain number of vibrations a minute which determines its note, so also a ship vibrates in accordance with its own natural time and is most seriously affected when the revolutions of its engines cole cide with that time or any of its multiples or sub-multiples.

For example, if the greatest vibration a noticed when the engines are making 600 revolutions a minute, the vibration size a branch of his malimaking establishmill be less at 500 or 700 than at 400 or 500 ment in Brooklyn,

great, and other places where they are revolutions. In other words, just as the hardly noticeable; and naval architects open string of a plane may be made to have had no hesitation in explaining the vibrate by the sound of the corresponding difference by pointing out that a ship, sote, or as a bridge or a building may be too, has its nodes and loops, and vibrates, jarred by certain musical chords or rhyththe shaking at some points prevented the reading of fine type, so that the page of a book might be used to test the comparative vibrations of a steamer. Very soon, however, testing instruments were delikely to shake the ship to pieces.

In discussing these various absolute.

itself, and must be stiffened if the vibraof course, has been to supply engines—which are the cause of most of the difficulty—as should reduce the vibrations to a minimum, parily because they result in rousing another statement of naval architects—which, however, is easily understandable—to the effect that when an afmum, parily because they result in ro much discomfort to passengers, and mean loss of business, and partly because this bunk, his discomfort may be still furthey constitute a wear and tear on the ship itself. It was apparent that engines mattress has a time of vibration which ship itself. It was apparent that con-with a single vertical piston rod, or, in other words, those which had an op and other words, those which had an op and other words, those which had an op and paratively new, and it may be expected that further investigations will bring out other facts of equal interest and

#### OSTRACISM FOR O'BRIEN. Result of the Trainer's Attempt to

Defraud Clarence H. Mackay, LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 2.—Dan O'Brien, who, by his confession yester-lay, implicated prominent men in the urf scandal growing out of the attempt ing the three-eighths pole and giving a colt a fast trial, has been in the handthose men today, but he will not budge from his last confession. He mingled with them in the hotel lobby and streets and none of them has spoken to him. He has yet in his stable, at the Reed track, ten thoroughbred colts, the property of various breeders.

#### INCREASED POSTAL RECEIPTS. October Stamp Sales Aggregate

Nearly Five Million Dollars. The receipts at the fifty largest post flices for the menth of October aggre gated \$4,935,530, being an increase of \$507, 244, or 114 per cent, compared with the re-ceipts for the same month last year.

At New York the increase was \$133,356, or 14.3 per cent, on receipts of \$1.061,355; at Phindelphia, \$51,381, or 16.7 per cent, or tion was again decreased. When fast receipts of \$557,808. Chicago's increase was only 6.1 per cent. Buffalo, with 29.6 per English shipbuilder, learned by experi- Dallas second, with 23.4 per cent; Rich end, Va., third, with 21.07 per cent, and Washington fourth, with 20.9 per cent Toledo and Lowell were the only offices showing decreases.

Mr. Ratsey Coming to America. COWES, Nov. 9.-Mr. Ratsey, the nown salimaker, accompanied by hi

the United States today. He will organ

Some Eminent Colored Musicians, Artists, and Authors.

Coleridge-Taylor's Grent Triumphs in England-Henry O. Tan. ner's Success as a Painter in Paris -The Dumns Were Mulattoes,

It is but a short while ago, measuring ime by epochs, that the world began to realize the genius of the Dumas, father and son, and the proof in them that the admixture of African blood was no bar to bright genius in French iterature, the richest literature of civilization. From whatever standpoint of criticism we may regard the romances of Dumas, statistics will show that the classed as a negro, but for that matter race in the United States which the cenus schedules as mulattoes. In fact, the full-blooded negroes in the country are less than 50 per cent of the total popu-Dumas, as is well known, was the son of a French general and a West Indian mother of the African race,

In another line of art, that of paintng, Mr. Henry O. Tanner, an American pegro, has made an international repuation. He has worked his way up from he narrow opertunities of the son of a Methodist minister to a place in the National Art Gallery of France, a success, according to William Dean Howells, thus far attained by only three Americans, of whom Tanner is one. His most famous painting, the "Raising of Lazarus," has been purchased by the French Government and hung in the Luxemburg Gallery of Art in Paris. Mr. Tanner is still quite a young man, and his nasterpieces are probably yet to be rested

In London still another negro is atracting wide attention because of his work in one of the fine arts. S. Coleridge-Taylor, just twenty-six years of ige, is already a musical composer of nternational reputation. His early success is based upon "Hiawatha," in three parts—"Hiawatha's Wedding Feast," 'Death of Minnehaha," and "Departure of Hiawatha"-all taken from the pathetic story of our own Longfellow. This wild story of the red Indians' crude love making and tribal life has charmed o many thousands of readers that the nustcal rendition of it finds a most appreciative audience, but at the same ime the public is so familiar with the spirit of the poem that it was a bold imbition of the young student to set weird pathos. The first of the parts, this fascinating cantata here in Wash-'Hiawatha's Wedding Feast," was writ-ington during the coming spring. ten while its author was still a pupil in the Royal College of Music in Lon-don. The other parts have followed in the last two or three years since his graduation. S. Coleridge Taylor is the son of a native African, of Sierra Leone, West Africa, who was educated in London, and practiced medicine among his people in Sierra Leone. He married an English woman, and Samuel was born o them in 1875. In appearance young Coleridge-Taylor is pronouncedly African, his mulatto composition not showng so clearly in his features. He early showed a precocity for music, and while quite a child was a member of the choir in one of the London churches, in which city he has spent all his life. He first developed into a violinist, which payed the way to his later musica alm to a four years' course in the Royal studied under the Old World master, Dr. Villiers Stanford. Within a year the boy-student had written a composition for stringed instruments which Dr. Stanford deemed of sufficient merit t render in public under his own con-Taylor was ready to graduate in 1897, his "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast" had en composed, so that the young stuient at once stepped into fame and for

Speaking of his early triumphs, the London Daily Telegraph" centains the following, under date of October 3, 1899. nore than two years ago:

"Certainly, the most musical man of the hour is Mr. S. Coleridge-Taylor, He ms written, everybody knows, a work alled 'Hinwatha's Wedding Feast. Let us see how that stands at the pres ent time. It is to be performed this ceek at Norwich, and, three weeks ater, at the North Staffordshire Fes ival. It is in the winter programme of he People's Palace Choir, also in that of the Bermondsey Settlement Choir, and in that of the Highbury Philhar monic Society. Two choirs in Birming iam have it upon their respective lists At Manchester the Vocal Society promses it; at Liverpool, a similar society as it in hand, and South Shields awaits t. That is pretty well for one work, but the young Angle-African has writ en a companion for it, "The Death of Minnehaha,' as yet unpublished and un performed. This will be heard for the irst time at the North Staffordshire estival, yet already several societies have made ready to take it upon trust mong them the People's Palace Choi and a Sunderland musical institution Mr. Coleridge-Taylor is now engaged upon a third composition of the same lass, 'Hiawatha's Departure,' which with its two fellows, will be given at me of the forthcoming concerts of the toyal Choral Society.

"Is not such biazing success enoug turn the young musician's head? The newer depends, of course, upon the trength of the head, and we can hope uly for the best. It is, perhaps, more mportant to look for the qualities which the public approve so quickly nd completely, but these had better be discussed a little while hence. We may neverthelese, mention that in 'Minne haha' the composer works upon the incs which served him so well in the Wedding Feest,' showing again the renorkable freshness and viger, the nove catures, and the power of picturesqu xpression that make him the Rudyard Kipling of our young composers."

Since the above summary account of ie young composer appeared, he has verked hard and so successfully as to dd many new laurels to his reputation te holds the professorship in harmons n the Crystal Palsee School of Art, an astitution largely patronized by the English nobility. At the same time he

FAMOUS NEGRO ARTISTS. has continued to compose new works and just now there is much attention drawn to his latest production, "The Blind Girl of Castel Cuille." This is another poem of Longfellow, whose weird pathos and tragic plots appeal keenly

to Mr. Taylor's musical inspiration, "The Blind Girl of Castel Cuille" has been the belle of the little French village, but having the misfortune to become blind, Baptiste, her lover, deserts her and engages himself to Angela. The wedding approaches, and poor, neglected Margaret hears in her seclusion of the planned festivities. In the midst of the ceremony, she gropes to the feet of her lover, slays herself, and falls dead at his feet. Says Mr. Coleridge-Taylor of it: "My reason for choosing it is because it is so full of human interest, and offers scope for effective treatment." This cantata was written under a commission from the Leeds most widely read romance is "Monte Musical Festival Association, and was Dumas cannot strictly be rendered with great satisfaction a few weeks ago in the annual autumn musineither can the 15 per cent of the negro | cat festival held at Leeds. The rendition involved 261 voices, and an orchestra of 128 pieces. The star soloist was Madame Albant, the leading soprano of England at this time.

Mr. Coleridge-Taylor's record of success, which is simply phenomenal, is further shown by the fact that he is now under commission to write a cantata for the Sheffleld Musical Festival, and this, it is announced, will be called "Meg Blane,"

The compositions of this youthful author are a clarinette quintette, composed in 1895; a symphony in A minor, 1896; a ballad in A minor, 1897; several church anthems, and miscellaneous compositions, and several albums of songs, which include a set entitled "African Romances," the words of which are by Paul Laurence Dunbar. While he has never produced any of the "rag time" or "coon" music, with which the public, particularly in this country, has been furnished such an oversupply, there is, nevertheless, to be observed in his composition those rich minor chords so characteristic of negro music as we know it in the jubilee songs and plantation melodies of the South. Between the music in "Hia-watha's Wedding Feast' and that in a cakewalk patrol there is the worldwide difference between art and mere sensualism, but in both of these, there s a like subtle power that seems to take hold upon the senses, the one with an aftermath of sweetness, the other with that of disgust.

"Hiawatha's Wedding Feast" has aleady been rendered in Boston, New York, Chicago, and some other cities by choral societies. It is announced that steps are now being taken to organize the story to music without losing its a chorus of 200 or more voices to render ington during the coming spring, THOMAS J. CALLOWAY,

TREASURER OF PORTO RICO.

## William F. Willoughby Secures an

Important Post. William F. Willoughby, of the Department of Labor, was yesterday named by the President to be Tracaurer of Porto Rico. Mr. W'lloughby will step into the formerly of the faculty of Johns Hopkin Iniversity. He has for many years been resident of this city. His father was the ate Judge Wester Willoughby, Mr. Wil-oughby is an expert on labor and econemic questions, and has been extensively engaged in work along those lines. He is most highly recommended for the posi-tion, upon the duties of which I'e will

enter in the near future. Washington High School and of Johns e won a scholarship, which entitled Hopkins University. He completed his tudies at the latter institution in 1888. Since 1890 he has been con-rected with the Department of Labor an international reputation. He has an international reputation. He har been repeatedly sent by his department to Europe to make special investigations and to represent the United States at va-rious international congresses and con-ventions. He was the official delegate for this country to the International Congress in Relation to Accidents to Labor at the meeting in Mian in 1894, Brussels in 1897, and Parts in 1899, and to the International Congress in Relation to Labor Legisla-tion at Brussels in 1897, and Parts in 1895, and to various other international gather-lugs.

tion at Brussels in 187, and Paris in 189, and to various other international gatherings.

Upon the organization of the Department of Social Economy for the Paris Exposition he was made special agent for that department, and was largely responsible for the excellent showing made by the United States in that section. Going to Paris as a member of one of the class juries he was made member and vice president of the international group jury, and subsequently had the honor of serving as one of the five American members of the Superior Jury. For his zervices in this capacity he received the decoration of Chevaller of the Legion of Honor from the Freich Government, being one of the youngest Americans who have ever achieved this distinction.

On his return to this country he was requested to lecture on social economics at the leading universities of the country, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, the University of Michigan, etc., and is now one of the faculty of the first-named institution.

Mr. Willoughby has extensive European connections, Since 184 he has been the American correspondent of the famous Musee Social of Paris, He is also the American representative of the recently created International Association for Lahor Protection, and a fellow of the Hoyal Statistical Society of Great Britain, and of other scientific organizations. In addition to his official reports, he is the author of various works on economic and Industrial problems and Is a frequent contributor to the economic journals. His appendiment was urged by many prominent economic and louistrial problems and business men in the country.

country.

He has recently been appointed to take harge of and organize the Department of Social Economy for the St. Louis Exposition, a work which, of course, he will now have to resign in order to assume

#### THREATENED TO SHOOT HIM. A Long Island Veterinarian Has Man Arrested.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Bernard Kissam, who lives on the Thomas F. Young property, was arrested this mornor on a warrant sworn out by Dr. Alonzo Doty, a veterinary surgeon, of Jerich L. I., who charges that Kissam attempts to shoot him. Dr. Doty and a young man named Henry Van Wyck Fleet, a relative of Mayor Van Wyck, were crossing the Young place when they met Kiesam, who demanded their guns. They refused, whereupon Kissam, the doctor rays, drew a revolver and, cocking it, pushed it under a revolver and, eccking it, pushe I it under the doctor's nesse and said; "Give me that sun or I will blow your head off."

The doctor finally submitted, but as klesum followed him up with the re-volver still pointed at his fare, the doc-tor chight him off his guard, seized his hand, and took Kissam by the throat. A heree struggle ensued between the three men, until Elesian begged for morey. The doctor says that Kissam also drew a halfe, and was best on killing him. Kis-sam was arrested, and taken before Jus-tice by addin this marring, but the casPROTECTION AGAINST COLDS AND RHEUMATISM.

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POSTMEN. MOTORMEN. CONDUCTORS. POLICEMEN. EXPRESSMEN.

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vincible" Winter Shoes you can bid defiance to the elements-they are an absolute protection against cold and dampness. 'Made of fine Kangaroo Kip-soft, pliable, never gets hard-only \$3.50 a pair-much cheaper than "Doctor bills."

Let us refer you to the men who are wearing them.

## \$2.49

For Men's Hand-welt Box Calf and Viei Kid, and Patent Leather Shoes-\$3 values, but they look like \$3.50

\$2.98

For Men's H. S. & H. make Box Calf. and Black Vici Kid Lace Shoes, wide or medium toes-a swell shoe and honestly worth \$3.50.

Sole agents for Hu-man-ic Shoes for Men, \$4-Jenness Miller Shoes for Women, \$3.50.

CROCKER'S, 939 Penna. Ave.

## THE ARMY OF ABYSSINIA.

Facts About Menelik's Forces Related by British Officers.

Hardships Endured During the Expedition Against the Mad Mullah-Discipline Maintained by Personal Attachment of Men to Lenders.

LONDON, Oct. 20.-Two British officers, Major Hanbury Tracy and Capt. B. P. Cobbold, were sent by the British Gov-ernment, last spring, to accompany King Menelik, and spring, to accompany Aing Menelik, son of Solomon, Negus of Abys-sinia, on his Anglo-Abyssinian expedition against the slippery Mad Mullah, the De Wet of Eastern Africa. The two offi-cers, who have just returned, have an entertaining story to tell of the peculiari-ties of Menelik's army, and of the coun-

try in which they have sojourned,
"The Abyssinian army," said Captain
Cobbold, "has no system of intelligence, Cobbold, "has no system of intelligence; and possesses no maps, and one of our principal objects was to supply this deficiency. That we were enabled to do so is evidence of the friendly feeling existing between our Government and that of the Negus, for, although the latter has often received offers from foreign Government, and that the whole trade of Harar (one of the richest provinces of Abyssinia), the received of the received of the results of the richest provinces of Abyssinia), the received of the richest provinces of Abyssinia), the received of the richest provinces of Abyssinia). ernments, he has never hitherto permitted foreign officers to accompany his army on active service. Ras Makonnen, the commander-in-chief, personally exas expert, and his numerous reports on economic subjects have given him it would tend materially to improve our force we accompanied numbered some 15, 000 men, many of whom fought against the Italians in the late war, and constituted the flower of Menelik's army. acceeded in driving the Mullah's follow ing in the direction of the British force and when he himself escaped, after r Midiertam country, our supplies withdrew.

When we reached the Tugfafan River the army was practically starving, and was compelled to kill its transport aninals, so a return to Harar was decided upon. The heat during the march was ex saive, and the starving soldiers, sat off like rats. In our personal caravan we ost all our ponies and half our bassage

"I cannot but speak highly of the Abys sinian troops. I never met with soldiers who can do so much work with so little mourishment. Discipline is maincaled al-most entirely by the personal attachment of the men to their leaders. The armament of the troops, which is very varied ensists principally of Gras rifles, with onsiderable number of Italian magazine ifles captured at Adowah. Martinis and Metfords are carried by the chiefs and he officers of high rank. The marksmanthip of the army leaves much to be dered, and the Gras rifles in particular are nly accurate up to a very abort range. "Of drill there is none, and parade

are extremely intelligent, and have n ear of death, and if they could be made a submit to the elements of European discipline they would constitute the finest body of light infantry-especially for native warfare—that could be desired. Theo retically every man is mounted, but when the poorer soldiers lose their mules or corses they find their pay inadequate to ne march they are led, while the mules

The force we accompanied had no field runs. These in the pessession of the Abyssinian army are kept at Adis Ababa, and consist of the seven batteries and mitraflicuses captured from the Italians, The practice of mutilating the slain in cattle still exists, especially among the acd. A soldier who can produce proofs of eleven victims is entitled to wear a di er band round his sword."

Asked regarding the mineral wealth of he country. Capttin Cobbold said; "It is impossible to speak with certainty of the future, or of what may be done then the country is thoroughly exploited. At present it is known that the province of Berri Shengul, which is coterminous with the Egyptian Soudan, is highly au-riferous. Meneith obtains pruch of his

gold, which now has to be carried on mule back 300 miles to Adis Ababa, and a further 560 miles to the Red Sea coast. will be able to find its way in steamers

down the Nile in a few days.

"It is to the development of commerce with the western provinces of Abyssinia that Great Britain should turn her attention, owing to the facilities afforded by the fine waters of the Sebat and Blue Nile. It is not only for its mineral wealth that I advocate the extension of commerce in this part of Abyssinia, as hundreds of miles of country in Lekka and Kaffa are covered with the finest coffee within easy, reach of the Sobat."

In conclusion, Captain Cobbold said: "At present, French Influence in Abyssinia is extremely active, and the completion of the Jibutil railway to a point some dis-tance north of Harar, to which place a branch line will be laid, will be effected early next year. The rail head is now, within two days' journey of Harar.

"This line will entirely alter the eco-nomic conditions of the country, and it is difficult to forecast the effect which this new connection with the outer world will have upon the Abyssiniars, who at pres-ent are isolated, much prejudiced against

greater portion of which formerly passed through the British ports of Berbera and Zeila, will be diverted to the French port of Jibutil, and unless the British Government is satisfied with the Threatened ex-tinction of its ports on the Somali coast, it must seriously consider the advisability of competing with a British line from

"Politically it is with England that Abyssinia is chiefly concerned, owing to the fact that except for Erythrea and the small French colony of Jibutii, Menelik's dominions are surrounded by British territory. Our presence with the army seemed to excite an unnecessary amount of comment and curiosity on the part of the French. Thanks to the efforts of Colonel Har-

rington, British prestige stands high in Abyssinia, and the Emperor appears most anxious to increase the friendly feeling existing. Throughout the whole of our mission in Abyssinia we received the greatest courtesy and assistance from all 'Russian influence in Abyesinia is fim-

ited to the Red Cross Mission, which was originally sent out by the Czar to mid the wounded in the late war, and new appears to be permanently established in the capital."

#### RENOUNCED HIS ALLEGIANCE. Indignant Veteran of Spanish War

Assisted by Austrian Consul. The case of a veteran of El Caney compelled to renounce his country to obtain the necessities of life was brought to light yesterday afternoon by Detective Sergeant Hartigan. Sergt Michael Gorman, of the Headquarters force, first saw, the man sitting in Judiciary Square. Although neatly dressed, his feet were encased in light slippers

When told of the affair, Detective Hartigan located the man, who told him that he was an Austrian by birth, but that some years ago he became a naturalized citizen of this country, and established his home in Arkansas.

his home in Arkansas.

For a time he was in the employ of Senator Jones, but at the outbreak of the Spanish war, he resigned, and was one of the first to calist in the service of the country. While in the vicinity of El Caney, during the siege of Santiago, the side of one of his feet was shot away, and the other was injured by being run over by a gun carriage.

After returning to his home in Arkansas, he was advised to come to Washington to jush the claim for a pension which he had filed. For some reason, action on his claim was delayed, and his funds were exhausted. He was louth to make known his needs to Senator Jones, but applied to the Associated Charities, by whem, he states, he was told that they could do nothing for him, and directed him to the Temporary Home for Volunteer Soldiers, on Missouri Avenue.

After being carred for for ten days at that institution, he was turned out, as they could keep him no longer. Unable to Acter being cared for left ten days as that institution, he was turned out, as they could keep him no longer. Unable to secure assistance otherwise, he renounced his aflegiance to the United States, and applied to the Austrian Consul, by whom he has been taken care of ever since.

### Exhibits for Churleston.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 9.-The first carond of the exhibits from the State Agriwealth from this source.

"Prospecting is afready going on in this area, and various concessions have been obtained from the Emperor, of which British companies seem to have a fair share. This country can be readily developed from the side of the Soudan, as the Blue Nile is navigable to within ultural Department at the Charleston